
Urban District Council of
Oswaldtwistle.

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ANNUAL REPORTS

1949

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent

Urban District Council of
Oswaldtwistle.



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Wardleworth Ltd.,
Accrington



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Health Committee.

From April, 1949, to April, 1950.

Councillor D. PETERS, C.C., Chairman.

„ N. BALL.

„ J. H. BARNES.

„ H. NUTTALL.

„ Mrs. H. HARRISON, J.P.

„ H. PEARSON.

„ T. HILLMAN.

„ P. J. WARD.

„ J. W.. HILL, J.P.

Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

FRANK W. PARE, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London).

Sanitary Inspector C. MAYOR, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk to the Health Department E. ISHERWOOD.

Foreman of Cleansing Department J. R. WARREN.

TOWN HALL,

OSWALDTWISTLE.

May, 1950.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of Oswaldtwistle for the year ending December 31st, 1949. The report has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 2/50 issued by the Ministry of Health, January, 1950.

The Crude Death Rate (14.8) is higher than last year, and higher than the rate for the whole country, which was 11.7.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system was Nil, and the Death Rate from Cancer shows an increase of 0.86 per 1,000 on 1948.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births, and Nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The Report on the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal is discussed in Section C, the Housing Report in Section D, and in Section F the report on the Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The various rates in this report are based upon the Registrar General's estimate of the population for the mid-year 1949.

The Birth Rate is lower, being 13.1 per 1,000 and shows a decrease of 4.0 on 1948, and still compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales (16.7 per 1,000).

Six deaths occurred in infants under one year, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate 37 per 1,000 (live births); this is an increase of 23 over the 1948 figure. Congenital debility was the principal cause of these deaths.

The Still Birth Rate, 36 per 1,000 (live and still births), is an increase of 18 per 1,000 on that of 1948.

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector and the Clerk of the Health Department for their help during the year.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, the Accountant, Surveyor, and other Officials for their assistance to me in the work of the Public Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK W. PARE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF
THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	4,885
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	14,221
,, (Estimated middle 1949)	...	...	...	...	12,410
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Book at end of 1949)	...	...	...	...	4,237
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£62,982
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£245

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES
IN THE AREA.

The occupations of the inhabitants of the township remain similar to those of previous years, namely, cotton spinning and weaving and chemical manufacturing. Some of the male population find employment in an adjoining area in textile machinery works.

A large proportion of the female inhabitants are employed in the cotton industry.

No particular occupation has been noted to have any special influence on the public health.

The population according to the Census of—

1801 was	2710	1871 was	10282
1811 ,,	3512	1881 ,,	12206
1821 ,,	4960	1891 ,,	13296
1831 ,,	5897	1901 ,,	14192
1841 ,,	6643	1911 ,,	15714
1851 ,,	7654	1921 ,,	15125
1861 ,,	9246	1931 ,,	14221

Houses Inhabited			Houses Uninhabited		
1891	...	2753	1891	...	516
1901	...	3067	1901	...	297
1911	...	3554	1911	...	94
1921	...	3676	1921	...	40
1931	...	3859	1931	...	47

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	{	Legitimate	...	...	Total	M	F	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
		Illegitimate	...	...	154	81	73	
		Total	...	...	9	5	4	
Still Births	{	...	...	...	---	---	---	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still births) Births ...
		...	...	...	163	86	77	
		...	...	...	6	2	4	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	184	91	93	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population crude
								adjusted
								13.1
								36
								14.8
								13.8
								Death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)
								0
								0

Deaths from { Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis... 0
 { Other Maternal Causes ... 0

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	37
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	39
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	21
" Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0
" Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	1

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
Population 12,410							
Mean of 5 years, 1944-1948...	...	...	...	...	3.01	2.94	43
Year—1948	16.6	15.5	0.40	2.34	Nil	Nil	14
—1949	17.1	14.1	0.16	2.55	Nil	Nil	37
Increase or decrease in 1949 on—	13.1	*14.8	Nil	1.69			
5 years' average, 1944-48	—3.5	—0.7	—0.40	—0.65	—3.01	—2.94	—6
Previous year	—4.0	+0.7	—0.16	—0.86	Nil	Nil	+23

*1949 Adjusted Death-rate (comparability factor 0.93) = 13.8 per 1,000

CAUSES OF DEATH.					M.	F.	Total
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...				0	0	0
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever				0	0	0
3	Scarlet Fever				0	0	0
4	Whooping Cough				0	0	0
5	Diphtheria				0	0	0
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				0	0	0
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis ...				0	0	0
8	Syphilitic Diseases				0	1	1
9	Influenza				3	2	5
10	Measles				0	0	0
11	Ac. Polio-Myelitis and Polio encephalitis				0	0	0
12	Ac. inf. Encephalitis				1	1	2
13	Cancer of buc. cav. and œsoph. (m) Uterus (f)				1	1	2
14	Cancer of Stomach and duodenum				3	3	6
15	Cancer of Breast				0	3	3
16	Cancer of all other sites				5	5	10
17	Diabetes				1	0	1
18	Intro-critical vascular lesions ...				16	15	31
19	Heart Diseases				40	34	74
20	Other diseases of the circulatory system				5	2	7
21	Bronchitis				0	3	3
22	Pneumonia				1	6	7
23	Other respiratory diseases				2	0	2
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...				0	1	1
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years				0	1	1
26	Appendicitis				0	0	0
27	Other digestive diseases				1	0	1
28	Nephritis				2	2	4
29	Peuperal or post abortive sepsis ...				0	0	0
30	Other maternal causes				0	0	0
31	Premature birth				0	2	2
32	Con. mal. birth, inj., infant dis. ...				1	0	1
33	Suicide				0	2	2
34	Road traffic accident				2	0	2
35	Other violent causes				2	0	2
36	All other causes				5	9	14
ALL CAUSES Total					91	93	184
Deaths under 1 year. Legitimate ...					1	5	6
Illegitimate ...					0	0	0

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1949.

	Rate per 1,000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Ac. Polio	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	16.7	0.39	11.7	0.00	0.51	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.15	3.0	32
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	18.7	0.47	12.5	0.0	0.56	0.52	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.15	3.8	37
148 Smaller Towns (estimated) Resident Populations, at Census 1931, 25,000 to 50,000	18.0	0.40	11.6	0.00	0.49	0.42	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.14	2.4	30
London	18.5	0.37	12.2	0.00	0.59	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.11	1.7	29
Oswaldtwistle	13.1	0.48	14.8	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	6.1	37

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales
are as follows :—

Puerperal
Infections

Others

Total

per 1,000
Oswaldtwistle

Total Births...

0.11

0.87

0.98

Nil

Nil

Nil

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Frank W. Pare, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Part time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Sanitary Inspector, C. Mayor, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Whole
time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Laboratory Facilities.

Patholôgical and Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the East Lanes. Royal Infirmary, Blackburn, with the exception of sputum examination for Tuberculosis, these being examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington.

Chemical analysis is carried out when required by the Public Analyst, Burnley.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Milk for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	17
,, Methylene Blue and B. Coli.	...	...	...	...	25
,, Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	6
Tinned milk for Bacteriological examination	..				2
Water for bacteria	...	...	...	...	19
,, Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	4

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service is operated by the Lancashire County Council from Station No. 2, No. 5 Health Division, at Accrington.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL NURSING.—Carried out by 2 District Nurses under the District Nursing Association. Midwifery is not undertaken by the Association.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The nursing of such cases as measles, pneumonia, puerperal sepsis, and ophthalmia neonatorum, is carried out by the District Nurses. The Council subscribe to the Association.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Situation	Accommodation	By whom pro'v'd	
Chief Centre	Barnfield, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle	Ample	Owned by the County Council	Meetings and Consultations every Tuesday afternoon. L.H.V. also attends daily during the week to inter- view mothers and give advice.

OTHER CLINICS.

Day Nurseries		None		
School Clinics	Barnfield, Oswaldtwistle	Eye, Ear and Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics	County Council	
Tuberculosis	Accrington Tuber- culosis Dispensary		County Council	
Venereal Diseases	Blackburn Royal Infirmary	At the Out-patients Department	County Council	Twice a week for males and twice a week for females.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Rishton		County Council	

Hospitals.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|---|
| (1) | Tuberculosis | ... | Provided by the County Council |
| (2) | Maternity... | ... | } None. |
| (3) | Children | ... | |
| (4) | Fever | ... | } Cases are sent to Blackburn Hospital
when difficulty in isolating at home
arises. |

- (5) Other Hospitals available for the District:—

Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

Accrington Victoria Hospital.

Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.

Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Manchester Eye Hospital.

Blackburn Municipal Maternity Home.

Accrington Municipal Maternity Home.

Midwives.

There is one resident midwife, and others residing in adjoining districts cover part of the township. Domicillary mid-wifery appears to be adequate, although hospital accommodation is limited. This service is under the control of the County Council and National Assistance Board.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of
the Area.

Including the Report

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Town Hall,
Oswaldtwistle.

August, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1949, and also for the Cleansing Department for the year ending March 31st, 1950.

The activities of the Department have centred largely upon housing, the inspection of premises used for the preparation and handling of food, street cleansing and refuse collection and disposal

As pointed out in previous reports, an industrial area such as Oswaldtwistle contains much ancient cottage property that has more or less outlived its usefulness. Long term planning and policy may give an attractive picture of an ultimate object, but in the meantime the very practical and pressing problems of this class of property have to be faced and dealt with. Disrepairs and lack of amenities are an extremely real and depressing feature of the lives of the harassed occupiers, particularly when newly married sons and daughters have to set up house in the parlour, or curtain off one of the already inadequate bedrooms. It would appear from the present rate of progress in the building of new houses that the continued existance of 'pockets' of poor class property is going to be our 'nigger in the woodpile' for some considerable time.

Some assessment of the need for new houses may be gathered from the fact that at the end of the year there were 539 applicants upon the Register for Council Houses. Of these applications 194

were from persons at present living in lodgings and 126 from aged persons seeking bungalow accommodation, These figures fluctuate to a certain extent, but I estimate that a hard core of 30% are in pressing need of alternative accommodation. During the year 15 families were re-housed by the Council.

The Council's water supplies for the area have been good, both in quality and quantity. Of the 23 samples submitted for examination, only one was found to be not of the usual high standard. Details of the water analyses are given elsewhere in this report.

The attention of the general public during the last few years has been increasingly directed to the question of food poisoning and the hygienic handling of foodstuffs. I think it is obvious that in the matter of clean food a great deal depends on the goodwill of the personnel employed in the food trades. Attractive shop displays and clean overalls do much to give a fillip to trade, but the kernel of the problem lies in the rear storage and preparation rooms and the sanitation provided for the employees. With these objects in view, many inspections were made during the year and I am pleased to report that in the main ready co-operation was given by all those engaged in the preparation and handling of food.

The inspection of dairy farm premises used for the production of milk passed from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 1st October, 1949, although we are still responsible in the matter of water supplies and infectious disease. It is hoped that the liaison between the inspectors of the Ministry and the local authority will be maintained on the same high level as that previously reached with the Officers of the County Council.

The Rodent Control methods operated by this Authority are in accordance with those recommended by the Ministry of Food,

who give a grant aid of 50% towards the net annual expenditure. Private and business premises and the Council's sewage systems and tips have all received regular treatments, particulars of which are given in that portion of the report dealing with Rodent Control.

In the Cleansing Department the transport problem has been considerably eased by the acquisition of one new refuse freighter and one new general service van. The addition of these vehicles will enable the authority to undertake the cleansing of Belthorn, which for many years has been carried out by contract. Apart from certain holiday periods it has been found possible to maintain a weekly refuse collection service. The responsibility for the provision of refuse bins causes some concern. Recent court decisions would appear to be contrary to the established practice in this area and the position in my opinion calls for early clarification by the Ministry of Health.

I regret to report that a decrease in the amount of salvage collected, this being due mainly to the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the waste paper market during the latter half of the year. 132 tons of salvage was collected and this was valued at £564.

In this, my eighth annual report, I desire to acknowledge the many kindnesses and the valuable assistance extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Officials of the Council and the Staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. MAYOR.

Mem. of the Royal San. Inst.

Cert. Inspect. of Meat and Other Foods.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing

Superintendent.

Page Seventeen

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Township is supplied with water from the Council's own waterworks. The gathering grounds provide upland surface water to the four reservoirs, the holding capacity of which when full are as follows:—

Jackhouse Reservoir	...	...	58,000,000	gallons
Cocker Cobbs Reservoir	...	...	11,200,000	gallons
Residium Reservoir	...	...	3,000,000	gallons
Belthorn Reservoir	...	...	800,000	gallons

Some years ago the Council installed a Pumping Station at Town Bent Pit; this considerably augments the water supply, and acts as a reserve in the event of any drought. The pump is capable of raising 25,000 gallons per hour.

The rainfall during the year is given in detail as follows:—

Rainfall from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1949.

January	...	3.20	August	...	3.50
February	...	4.24	September	...	2.00
March	...	2.74	October	...	6.55
April	...	4.85	November	...	8.24
May	...	3.91	December	...	7.64
June	...	1.16			—
July	...	2.74			50.77

The greatest rainfall in a month since January, 1882, was 17.92 inches in September, 1918, and the lowest 0.15 inches in June, 1925. The highest rainfall was during the month of November. The total rainfall last year was 53.63 inches.

Water Samples.

The quantity and quality of the Council's water during the year appears to have been satisfactory.

Twenty-three samples of water were examined, 22 of these being from the Council's own supply, and one taken from private supplies. Of the 22 samples taken from the Council's own supply, twelve were taken of the raw water and 10 of the water going into supply. The bacteriologist's reports on these waters were satisfactory, with the exception of one sample taken during the autumn after a long period of drought, in which coliform organisms were found. Subsequent samples show these organisms to have been eliminated.

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvency action.

One sample taken from private supply showed an improvement on the previous samples.

No. of dwelling houses supplied from
public water mains direct to houses ... 4,187

No. of inhabitants in these houses ... 12,300

There are no houses supplied from the public water mains by means of standpipes.

There are approximately 50 houses on private water supplies, the number of inhabitants of these houses being 120.

Table of Results of Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analysis of Water Samples.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Sample No.	Plate Count.		Presumptive Coliform Count Probable No. of Coliforms per 100 m.l.
	Colonies at 22° C for 72 hours per 1 m.l.	Colonies at 37° C for 48 hours per 1 m.l.	
1	390	47	20
2	140	15	2
*3	23	1	Less than 1
4	150	24	do.
5	140	15	7
*6	30	10	1
*7	12	6	Less than 1
8	200	10	2
9	90	8	Less than 1
10	20	2	do.
11	80	30	do.
*12	12	6	do.
*13	10	3	do.
*14	40	10	do.
†15	80	40	7
16	9	6	Less than 1
*17	7	3	do.
*18	100	36	35
*19	20	6	5

*Samples from house taps.

†Sample from private supply.

Chemical Examinations.

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.	Sample 3.	Sample 4.
Appearance... ..	Clear	Clear	Yellowish brown & turbid	Clear
pH Value	7.8	7.2	6.8	7.2
Reaction	slightly alkaline	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. from acid permanganate	0.015	0.004	—	0.030
Nitrogen—Ammoniacal ...	0.0002	Nil	0.017	0.0054
Albuminoid ...	0.0022	0.0026	0.0016	0.0122
Nitrate... ..	0.03	0.04	Nil	Nil
Nitrite... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hardness—Total	16.2	8.7	24.9	15.2
Temporary	16.2	3.7	24.9	15.2
Permanent	Nil	5.0	Nil	Nil
Carbonate as CO ₃ ...	10.1	2.2	19.9	10.0
Sulphate as SO ₄ ...	15.14	3.04	29.63	11.69
Chloride as Cl ...	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1
Silicate as SiO ₂ ...	0.28	0.18	0.46	0.34
Iron as Fe ...	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil
Lead as Pb ...	0.01	0.01	Nil	Nil
Copper as Cu ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total solids dried at 100° C	43.0	12.0	61.0	48.0
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
All results expressed in parts per 100,000				

Drainage and Sewerage.

There was no extension of the sewerage system during the year. The sewage is treated at the Council's Aspen Sewage Works, which is of modern design, and the treatment is biological. The village of Belthorn has a separate sewage disposal works on the same principle, and the Knuzden and Peel Fold sewage is dealt with by the Blackburn County Borough.

The districts of Cross Edge and Duckworth Hall are without a proper sewage system.

The ventilation at road level of our main sewers is not entirely satisfactory, as is indicated by the offensive smells that are from time to time emitted from numerous manholes.

Rivers and Streams.

There are two main streams flowing through the district, the Tinker and Smithy Brooks. In the latter case a chemical works discharge their effluent thereto, and although this effluent is generally known as "neutral", there is no escaping the fact that on many occasions there is a distinct chemical odour given off the bed of the stream.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet conversion scheme has continued during the year, and the particulars regarding the number of waste water closets and pail closets to fresh water is given elsewhere in the report.

Shops Act, 1934.

Shops were inspected under the above Act. There were no contraventions as regards ventilation and temperature or sanitary accommodation.

Camping Sites.

There are no licensed camping sites in the district, although one piece of open ground, in the centre of the town, has been used for this purpose for over 30 years. Travelling salesmen station their vans thereon for varying periods. Sanitary accommodation is provided by three water closets, and water is derived from a standpipe.

Smoke Abatement.

The time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke, amended in 1929, is: 1 boiler 4 minutes, 2 boilers 5 minutes, 3 boilers 6 minutes, 4 boilers 7 minutes per hour. There is no serious nuisance arising from the emission of black smoke. Twelve observations were made, and a representation was made in one instance of excessive emission. The boiler furnaces were reconstructed and smoke emissions were considerably reduced.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Two infected houses were treated during the year. Method of treatment is by duplicate spraying with ‘‘Zaldecide’’ and the removal of skirting boards, door jambs and picture moulds.

The results are fairly effective, but success depends on the constant vigilance and cleanliness of the tenants.

Schools.

These are adequately dealt with by the School Medical Officer of the Lancashire County Council. Many of the Church schools are using trough latrines, and although these are kept as clean as possible, I am of the opinion that they are most undesirable. At two schools the trough latrines were abolished and modern sanitary W.C.’s provided.

Routine inspection of school children is carried out by the School Medical Officer of Health, and when necessary by the District Medical Officer of Health. The School M.O.H. and District M.O.H. co-operate with regard to school closure in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Contacts of infectious disease are excluded from school.

Sanitary Inspections During 1949.

No. of premises visited	...	...	2,255
Defects or nuisances discovered			1,199
Defects or nuisances abated	...		1,240
No. of notices served—			
(a) Informal	...	...	269
(b) Statutory	...	...	29

Classification of Inspections.

Housing—Public Health Act (Primary Inspections)...	360
,, (Re-inspections) ...	297
Housing Act (Primary Inspections)	7
(Re-inspections)	26
Drainage	767
Refuse Bins	177
,, (Re-inspections	178

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Street Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Tinned Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Conversion of W.W.C. to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
,, Pails to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Interviews (Approx).

General	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Applications for Council Houses	..	...	...	...	...	...	450

Nuisances and Defects Discovered and Abated.

	Discovered	Abated
Defective roofs	26	6
Eavesgutters	8	3
Defective outer walls	29	23
,, internal walls	2	2
Defective plaster	44	29
Defective refuse bins	184	280
Choked drains, etc.	760	760
Defective floors	5	7

Defective windows	...	...	...	30	...	16
,, fireplaces	...	...	...	8	...	6
,, coal places	...	...	...	13	...	7
,, water supply...	...	...	...	1	...	3
,, water pipes	...	...	...	—	...	1
,, wash-houses	...	...	...	1	...	—
Handrail to staircase	...	...	...	3	...	1
Defective staircases	...	...	...	2	...	—
Drains requiring renewal	...	...	...	3	...	5
Defective sinks	...	...	...	9	...	5
,, doors	...	...	...	21	...	7
,, W.C.'s	...	...	...	1	...	2
,, W.W.C.'s	...	...	...	28	...	17
,, rainwater pipes	...	...	...	12	...	9
,, pail closets	...	...	...	5	...	5
Dirty premises	...	...	...	4	...	1
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	—	...	1
Pail closets converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	—	...	3
W.W.C.'s converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	—	...	33
Trough latrines converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	—	...	8
				1,199	...	1,240

Closet Accomodation at end of 1949.

No of pail closets	...	...	...	...	281
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of movable ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	4237
No. of fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	1735
No. of waste water closets	...	...	...	...	2301

Conversions.

No. of pail closets—					During the year 1949.
To fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	3
To waste water closets	...	...	...	...	0
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets...					33
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	...	...	...	...	0

Rodent Control—Infestation Order, 1943.

This scheme has continued with success, the Rodent Operator being jointly employed by this authority and Church U.D.C.

Treatments are carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, and below are indicated the number of treatments carried out during the year, involving 328 visits.

The sewage system and refuse tips received treatments, and the success of these treatments has a considerable bearing on the surface infestation of rats. A number of premise infestations have been traced to defective drains and in these cases the owners are required to make good the drains. Some persistent infestations are difficult to eradicate owing to the age of the sewers and drains serving the premises. The most one can apparently hope for in these cases is to constantly control the infestation pending times when capital expenditure can adequately deal with the main sewer system.

Infestation Treatments.

	Private Premises.	Business Premises.
Rats.		
Number of Treatments ...	10	18
Number of Points Baited ...	35	211
Number of Points Poisoned ...	17	113
Estimated Kill	20	318
Mice.		
Number of Treatments ...	34	7
Sewer Treatments.		
1.—Full Maintenance Treatment 9th-28th May, 1949.		
Number of Manholes Treated ...	438	
Number of Complete Takes... ..	19	
Number of Partial Takes	63	
2.—Test-Bait Treatment. 31st Oct. to 12th Nov., 1949.		
Number of Manholes Treated ...	134	
Number of Complete Takes... ..	5	
Number of Partial Takes	30	

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District.

The necessity for securing the repair or demolition of unfit houses and improving the general standard of housing accommodation throughout the district.

Complete the conversion of pale closets in the village of Belthorn and wherever practicable.

The conversion of waste water closets.

The conversion of trough latrines at schools.

SECTION D—HOUSING.

Housing Statistics for the year 1949.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(1)	By Local Authority	...	...	...	12
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	0
(3)	By other persons	...	...	...	4

I.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection.

1	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
2	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
3		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
4		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	107

II.—Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including those brought forward from previous year)	80
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III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	6
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	23
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	12
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

C. Proceedings under sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

IV.—Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year...	6
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	6
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	45
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	0
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	0
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	0

The above figures are estimated from such particulars that are in our possession. Without a complete re-survey it is not possible to give accurate figures.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk produced or brought into the district is on the whole of good quality.

Twenty-five samples of milk were taken during the year. Indicated below are the bacteriologist's results:—

	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Graded Milk.			
Methylene Blue Test	8	8	0
B. Coli	8	5	3
Phoshatase	6	6	0
B. Tuberculosis ...	2	2	0
Ungraded Milk.			
Methylene Blue Test	17	17	0
B. Coli	17	15	2
B. Tuberculosis ...	15	15	0

The Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936-1946.

No. of dealers' licences issued during 1949 in respect of:—

Tuberculin Tested (distribution)	...	...	...	0
Accredited Milk (distribution)	...	...	...	0

No. of licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" milk:—

Pasteurising plants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total No. of cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	80
No. on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	80
No. of inspections during year	...	...	...	...	...	50
No. of dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairy farms	61.	Approximate number of cows in the district	750.			

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

No. of premises registered for the sale of Sterilised Milk	...	16
--	-----	----

Ice-Cream.

There are 28 premises registered for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream as follows:—

Premises registered for manufacturing ice-cream:—

(1) Hot mix	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Cold mix	...	...	...	...	...	0

Premises registered for the retail sale of ice-cream	...	23
--	-----	----

Seventy-two inspections were made in connection with these registered premises and 8 samples were taken. Results of the samples are as follows:—

No.	Type	B. Coli Test	Grade
1	Hot mix	Present in 1 tube	1
2	do.	Absent	3
3	do.	Present in 1 tube	1
4	do.	Absent	1
5	do.	Present in 3 tubes	2
6	do.	Absent	1
7	do.	Absent	1
8	do.	Absent	1

Meat and Other Foods.

All butchers' shops and food stores are visited and inspected regularly in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. There are no meat stalls in the district.

Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following table shows the number of premises on the register at the end of the year.

Preparation rooms. butchers' shops, etc. ...	...	26
Bakehouses ...	...	29
Ice-Cream premises ...	...	28

Unsound Food.

The following foodstuffs have been condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption.

Minced Beef Loaf ...	...	7 tins
Meat Lunch ...	...	2 „
Veal Loaf ...	...	2 „
Pork and Ham ...	...	1 „
Pilchards ...	...	5 „
Snoek ...	...	1 „
Salmon ...	...	3 „
Crawfish ...	...	4 „
Plums ...	...	1 „
Apple Sauce ...	...	2 „
Grapefruit ...	...	2 „
Pears ...	...	15 „
Peaches ...	...	2 „
Tomatoes ...	...	1 „
Tomato Puree ...	...	1 „
Steak and Kidney Pudding ...	...	1 „
Mussels ...	...	2 „
Beans ...	...	4 „
Milk ...	...	396 „
Soups ...	...	5 „

Jam	...	...	...	...	...	1 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	22 ,,
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	1 ,,
M. and V. Ration	...	...	...	...	...	1 ,,
Picallili	...	...	...	...	...	6 bottles
Assorted Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	2 ,,
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	350 lbs.
Fish (wet)	...	...	...	...	...	8½ ,,
Frozen Liquid Egg	...	...	...	...	...	38 ,,
Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	2½ cwts.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

During the year 17 samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All were negative. Twenty-five samples were obtained for bacteriological examination. Five were unsatisfactory.

Shell-fish (Molluscan)

No action was called for respecting the above, as only a small quantity are consumed within the district.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

During 1949 two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The disease was of a mild type, and no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified for the fourth year in succession. Immunisation of children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council at their Barnfield House Clinic.

Enteric (including Paratyphoid) Fever.

No cases were notified in 1949.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc.

There was no marked incidence of these diseases during the year, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles.

Small-pox.

No cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and no action was necessary under the Small-pox Prevention Regulations 1917.

Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1927.

No cases of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia were notified.

SECTION F.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Deaths	Total Under cases 1 notified yr.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over	Total deaths	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	Deaths in hospital of persons b'l'g' to this d'st
Scarlet Fever ...	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	80	1	18	26	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Polio Myelitis 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Whooping Cough...	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	87	1	20	26	36	2	2	0	0	0	1	0

Prevention of Blindness.

No action necessary during the year.

Cancer.

There were 21 deaths from Cancer during the year.

Tuberculosis.**New Cases and Mortality during 1949.**

Age periods years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 upwds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	5	3	3	0	0	0	0
	13		6		0		0	

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

No. of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the notification register on 31st December, 1949:—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
62	24	13	37	12	13	25

APPENDIX.

**The administration of the Factories Act 1937, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.**

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6	94	20	0
(ii) Factories not included in above. Section 7	35	14	0
Total	129	34	0

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found remedied		Referred	
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	0	0

3. Outwork. Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers.
Brush making	2

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION & STREET CLEANSING.

1st April, 1949, to 31st March, 1950.

The following are the costs of house refuse collection and disposal.

							1949-50. £
Wages of Workmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1755
Motor Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	1266
Scavenging of Belthorn	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	955
New Paper Baler	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
							<hr/> 4260
					Less Receipts	...	593
							<hr/> £3667

House Refuse Disposal.

							£
Rent of Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Wages, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
							<hr/> 620
					Less Receipts	...	66
							<hr/> £554

Total, House Refuse Collection and Disposal, £4,221

Number of Houses Cleansed.

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
209,907	208,716	186,712	173,320	169,473
1947	1948	1949		
166,410	181,137	199,944		
Estimated number of tons removed	...	...	4350	
Estimated weight per 1,000 persons (tons)	...	350		
Cost per house per cleansing	...	...	4.4d.	
Cost per estimated ton (collection)	...	16/10d.		
Cost per estimated ton (disposal)	...	2/6d.		
Cost of collection per 1,000 persons	...	£295		
Cost of disposal per 1,000 persons	...	£44		

Net cost of collection and disposal equivalent to rate in pound of 1s. 5.3d.

Number of men employed : Loaders, 6 men; drivers, 3 men.

Street Cleansing.

The following shows the mileage of the roads and streets which are cleansed by the Health Department:.

Blackburn Road (A679)	...	...	1.96 miles
Union Road and New Lane (B6231)	...	2.30	,,
Stanhill and Stanhill Lane (B6234)	...	1.80	,,
Class III Roads, No. 1 and 3	...	2.40	,,
Public Streets	...	6.30	,,
			—————
			14.76 miles
			—————

Expenditure.

						1949-50
						£
Wages, Public Streets	...	...	...	...	...	423
Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	139
Brushes and Shovels	...	...	...	...	...	11
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	13
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	2
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	14
A.679 Blackburn Road	...	...	...	...	...	330
B.6231 Union Road and New Lane	...	...	...	...	...	460
B.6234 Stanhill and Stanhill Lane	...	...	...	...	...	179
Class III Roads. No. 1 Fielding Lane	...	...	...	...	...	158
Class III Roads. No. 3 Moscow Mill Street	...	...	...	...	...	26
						<hr/> £1761 <hr/>

Cost per mile, £118.

Net cost equivalent to rate of 7.1d.

Men employed on street cleansing: Part-time, 1; full-time, 4.

Details of Salvage Collected and Sold during 1949-50.

						Tons	cwts	qrs	£	s.	d.	
Paper ...	...	...	51	8	3	...	336	17	4		
Pig Food	...	...	78	4	0	...	220	3	6		
Raw Pig Swill		...		18	0	...		18	0			
Bones...	...	...		11	1	...		3	12	0	
Metals...	...	...		13	0	...		1	14	10	
							<hr/>					
						131	15	0	...	£563	5	8

